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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

The following are the Platforms of the two fragments of the late National Convention:—

THE PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The following are the "Platform and Principles of the Organization," as finally decided upon by the American National Convention.

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the general government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious its pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:—

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training;—thus fulfilling the maxim "*Americans only shall govern America.*"

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of [illegible] attempts, by any sect, denomination or church, to gain an ascendancy over any other in the [illegible] of any especial privileges or exemptions [illegible] any political combination of its members, or division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partizan character.

And inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the Schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII.—The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council.
C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

The above was adopted after the secession of the Northern free soil members. These latter put forth the following as their Platform:—

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the various States, assembled at Philadelphia on this 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

First. The unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of its compact until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States.

Second. That the rights of settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guarantied to them by the laws under which they are organized should be promptly protected by the national Executive whenever violated or threatened; and that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of those national wrongs, and will not even permit their fair consideration and full discussion.

Third. We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a modification of the naturalization laws, aided by such elevation of public sentiment as shall preserve the true interests of the nation, and shall guaranty the three vital principles of a republican government—spiritual freedom and free Bible schools—thereby promoting the great work of Amercanizing America.

Fourth. That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil—the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our national constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

This was signed by 10 members from Ohio, 7 from Indiana, 2 from Michigan, 5 from Illinois, 7 from Massachusetts, 3 from New Hampshire, 5 from Vermont, 7 from Maine, 2 from Iowa, 3 from Connecticut, 3 from Rhode Island, and 3 from Wisconsion. In all 57. Besides whom, there were protests filed against the Southern Platform by 4 members from Pennsylvania, 1 from Illinois, 2 from New Jersey, 1 from Vermont, 1 from Connecticut, and 1 from Delaware.

University of North Carolina.—The University of our State appears to enjoy at present a high degree of popularity. There were during the past year, 324 students in attendance, as follows: Seniors, 55; Juniors, 56; Sophomores, 92; Freshmen, 96; Partial Course, 13; Law Students, 12; Total 324.

Fourteen States had pupils in this celebrated College, as follows: North Carolina, 230; Alabama 22; Tennessee, 20; Mississippi, 18; South Carolina, 8; Louisiana, 6; Virginia, 6; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 2; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; California, 1; Georgia, 1; Missouri, 1.—*Raleigh Star.*

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Hon. Pierre Soule is now in this city, stopping at Willard's.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1855.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—It will be seen that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of organizing this new Bank, the requisite amount of stock having been taken. The books are still open for additional subscriptions.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—Yesterday was dividend day of the F. & W. Plank Road Company, when some $3,000 were to be paid out in small sums to individual stockholders in town; and we learn that there was a very decided rush to get the funds, small as the amounts were. Money is plenty in the Northern cities, but it evidently is not here.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR.—Nelson Harris, Esq., of Montgomery county, sent to this market on Monday last, two bbls. of Flour from his new crop of May wheat, ground at the mill of Aaron H. Sanders, Esq., on the Uwharie river, in Montgomery. It passed inspection as "Family Flour." This is the first flour from new wheat received here. The wheat was harvested on Monday the 28th ult. We learn that Mr. Harris's crop is very fine, as is most of the May wheat in that region.

We have seen a letter from Alamance county, stating that the wheat crops in that neighborhood are much better than was expected a month ago, but still only about two-thirds of a fair crop.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT.—Our neighbor, Mr. George W. McDonald, has presented us, from his garden, with a dozen ripe Apricots, the first we have seen this season, and indeed a rare fruit here at any time. They are not much cultivated here, perhaps because more liable to blight than most other fruits; but when they do hit, their richness of color and delicacy of flavor repay the care bestowed on their cultivation.

The Raleigh Spirit of the Age has a long article in defence of Neal Dow, the Mayor of Portland. It embodies what is called the substance of the opinion of the Judge before whom proceedings against Mr. Dow were instituted, and who acquits him of the charges brought against him by the people and press of Portland, viz: of having bought $1600 worth of liquor on speculation. This may be all so. All we know about it is, that such a view of his conduct was entertained by his neighbors, and that it led to a mob, upon which he ordered the military to fire. His neighbors may have been mistaken,—mobs are seldom otherwise. We merely told the tale as we found it in our Northern exchanges, most of which, we hope, are like our own paper, friends of temperance, if not of the Maine law. It is not denied by the Spirit of the Age, nor by any one else that we know of, that Mr. Dow was accused of the offence by the temperance men of his own town, and was complained of, or indicted for it. The proof, it is said, did not sustain the allegation.

THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.—We give in another part of this paper the Platforms adopted respectively by the two sections into which the Convention divided. The principles avowed by the Southern section, in the main, meet with our hearty concurrence. As the N. Y. Commercial says,—

"Its acknowledgment of the Almighty's favor upon the republic, its inculcation of patriotic sentiments, its maintenance of the supremacy of the Union, its requirement of obedience to the constitution, its avowal of hostility to public and party corruption, its determined resistance to the aggressive policy of the Papal church, its strong assertion of the right of every man to the unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, its advocacy of reform in the material of our national Legislature and of the restriction of executive patronage, its sentiments on education and the use of the Bible in the schools, its avowal of the principles that should govern our foreign intercourse, and its recommendation of an open avowal of principles, will find a response in the breast of every true American. Not only do we find in these views nothing to disapprove, but we cordially approve them. But then their advocacy is not confined to the Know-Nothing party. They are sentiments common to Americans, and such as this journal and other conservative papers have again and again promulgated and defended."

But their significance, as a party Platform, is destroyed, we may almost say, by the want of power to make them operative. They are the principles of one-half, or one-third, of one-half of the country; and are utterly repudiated by the remaining three-fourths. It is not within the range of probability, therefore, that they can be efficient to stem the tide of fanaticism. Neither the men nor the principles are yet found to do this. And consequently, to all human appearance, the ship of state is rapidly drifting upon that tide to the fatal breakers. The South can only look on, and with what calmness she can, await the shock. She cannot retreat. Existence depends upon her steady defence of her rights, in or out of the Union. She has unfortunately blustered so much in times gone by, that her present condition of cool deliberation is mistaken for either apathy or fear. In our opinion the South was never more united or determined than now.

The Southern Platform was adopted by the following vote:

AYES.

Southern States.—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas. *Northern States.*—New York and California. Electoral votes 159.

NOES.

Northern States.—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa. Electoral votes 137.

Individual Vote.—The free States were represented by 79 delegates. Of these, 4 from New York, 4 from California, 1 from New Jersey, and 2 from Pennsylvania,—11 in all—voted with the South, every one of whose delegates voted for the Platform.

The N. Y. Times publishes a tabular statement of the voting on the platforms, according to which it appears that the slavery platform offered by Mr. Rayner of this State, received only *three* Southern votes, viz: Mr. Rayner's own and those of two Maryland delegates.

The Times's statement of the vote by which the majority platform was adopted, differs from that which we publish above in regard to two States. It puts down Delaware and Missouri as both voting against it. If so, the *electoral* vote will staud, for the platform 146, against it 150. We know not which is correct.

The 22d of February, 1856,—Washington's Birth Day,—has been fixed as the day for an American Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia, to nominate a President and Vice-President. The delegates are to be selected by the State Councils—and each State is to have the number of its vote in the Electoral Colleges.

A NEW YORK EXCITEMENT.—In the present sensitive condition of the public mind in New York on all matters relating to foreigners and Roman Catholics, it is surprising that the latter should add fuel to the flame by an outrage such as that which occurred last week by the arrest and imprisonment of a man for selling in the streets the complete (or anti-Romish) edition of the Brooks and Hughes controversy. The man in question is known to thousands of persons out of New York as well as in it, for his strange appearance. Last Summer, we never passed that thronged locality on Broadway, in front of Barnum's Museum, without seeing a statue-looking object, with a wondering crowd in front of him, a number of little books in his hand, and a printed label on his breast, indicating that the books he had for sale contained an exposure of awful Romish misdeeds—price 12½ cents. His complexion was a greenish or blueish bronze, which we supposed had been produced by some dye, applied for purposes of concealment of his identity; but we learn from the papers that it is caused by the great quantity of nitrate of silver which he has taken to cure epileptic fits, to which he was subject, which disabled him from manual labor, and drove him to the peddling of books for a means of living. In pursuance of his anti-Romish views, the "blue man," as he is called, was quietly peddling the pamphlet edition of the Brooks and Hughes controversy in Wall street, when he was arrested by an Irish Roman Catholic police officer, on the complaint of two Irish Roman Catholic Custom House Officers, and committed to prison by an Irish Roman Catholic Magistrate. After a few hours' imprisonment, and public attention being strongly turned to the matter, he was formally discharged by another Magistrate, and forthwith re-commenced vending his pamphlets in Wall street—avowing a determination to sue all concerned in his arrest for false imprisonment.

The incident affords matter for serious concern. The Roman Catholics must feel themselves very powerful to dare such an outrage, in a community already so excited on the subject. They unfortunately know that they are courted by all sides of politicians; that they have the balance of power, and can turn the scale in any election, acting as they do in solid phalanx. They know that it is in virtue of that power that they have Custom House officers and police officers and Magistrates, appointed *because* they are Roman Catholics, and for the same reason safe from any danger of removal from office.

We are not in favor of proscribing any denomination of religionists; but we are quite as little in favor of elevating any above the others, or above the laws, in this land of universal toleration. And we hope that an example will be made of the impudent authors of this outrage, that may serve as a slight check at least to their intolerant acts.

The Fayetteville *Observer* is too shrewd not to see and acknowledge that the late Philadelphia Convention of the K. N.'s plainly demonstrated the total impossibility of organizing any national party upon the basis of *that* order. The thing has fallen through. But the *Observer* is wrong in concluding that because the old Whig party, and the late K. N. order both failed, there exists no element of nationality in politics. Prejudice shuts its eyes to the existence, the strength and the firmness of the Democratic party.

Wilmington Journal.

The Journal admits our shrewdness only to dispute it. "Prejudice shuts *its* eyes" to the truth, that there is *no* national party now in this country. There are here and there sound men in all parties; but that is all. The "strength" of the democratic party lies in the spoils. Its "firmness" consists in a firm hold upon the spoils.

We have the authority of those quite as strong and firm as the Journal, that the Locofoco party is *not* a National party. See the article we copy from the Charleston Mercury, confirmed as it is by the Columbia Times, another of the same kind. Will the Journal tell us whether the Van Burens are National men? Whether Wilmot is a national man? Whether Rantoul, and Chase, and the hosts of other leaders of the Locofoco party at the North, are national men? Whether such papers as the N. Y. Evening Post and Albany Atlas are national papers?

No, no. The time has gone by for such humbuggery. The South will have to face its foes, who will be found in the ranks as well as in the leadership of all parties at the North.

THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

We have been content, thus far, to watch in silence the proceedings of this interesting body, and to wait the result of its labors in its attempts to unite the antagonistic sections of the country upon a basis of nationality, peace and success. That result is before us. The Convention has failed signally and hopelessly to effect its objects. The announcement verifies all our predictions, and suggests reflections of pressing interest.

In the first place, this secession of so large a majority of the Northern members breaks up the party in the only section where it had yet triumphed. Know Nothingism had carried no State in the South, had established no claim to represent or speak for the South. In Virginia, the only State south of Mason's and Dixon's Line where the battle has been fought, it fell before the Democracy. In Georgia, Tennessee, and every other Southern State, the Democratic Party were rallying for its overthrow. Southern Know Nothingism therefore represented in the National Convention no large or controlling constituencies; and Southern delegates, whatever their numbers, eloquence or ability, were in fact the representatives of the minority of their people. On the other hand, Know Nothingism, in fusion with Freesoil, had swept the entire North. It was there that the party had its origin, and acquired a foothold. The Secession of the North, therefore, from the National Convention, was the secession of the major section of the party—the secession, in fact, of the party itself. That the members from New York, or Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, have joined with the Southern members in supporting the platform, amounts to nothing—for the party in these States, as in the rest, triumphed only by its alliance with Freesoil; and as the platform will force this element back to its natural combination with the Seward party, it cannot escape utter defeat in them, if it attempts to renew the contest. The conservative portion of the party in these States is in a hopeless minority, and the storm of Abolition, which will soon break in unbroken violence upon them, will destroy their last hope of existence. What, then, has become of the Grand National Convention of the Grand National Know Nothing Party, which promised such glorious things for the peace and stability of the Union? It has gone the way of the Whig and Democratic parties. It has attempted, like them, to resist Abolition, to reconcile the North and the South, and it has broken down, while yet the hopes of its friends beat high, and a thousand considerations of ambition, power and spoils, urged the necessity of union; broken down upon an issue which its very organization declared to be secondary to its own, and sought to stifle.

If any party could have effected a national organization it was the Know Nothing party. Its advent was at a time and under circumstances most favorable to such a result. The old parties were disbanded, and all over the country men, wearied with their vain attempts to secure peace and tranquility, turned with hopeful eyes to the new organization. It asserted in its platform that the American party had arisen upon the ruins, and in despite of the opposition, of the Whig and Democratic parties, and assumed voluntarily the "duty of interposing for the purpose of giving peace to the country, and perpetuity to the Union." It made devotion to the Union the paramount prerequisite to admission to the National Council, and extorted from all its members—Free Soilers and Secessionists—from Wilson, of Massachusetts, and the Delegates from South Carolina, the binding and explicit oath of the "third degree."

Yet in spite of all these advantages, and responsibilities, and oaths, we see before us the mortifying conclusion. The National Know Nothing Party is dead—dead to all hopes of national success—dead to the triumphs of its vital principles—dead to a reconciliation between the North and the South—dead to the salvation of the Union. Our denunciation of Northern Know Nothingism, as but a phase of Abolition, has seemed strange and harsh to many. Who will say aught against it now, when this wing, by a large majority, have "spit" upon a platform, which did no more than recognise existing laws, and the plain rights of the South?

In our opinion it is well for the South that the North were, in this instance, the section to repudiate the platform. It convicts the latter of a remorseless, unappeasable ambition, and determination to destroy the South, by turning its back upon any proposition which recognised her rights, or fails to brand her with inferiority. It proclaims the end of patched up Compromises. It declares war, open and to the death upon the South, and cuts off every refuge but in her own courage and patriotism. The people of the South can no longer avoid the facts which stare them in the face. They may dismay some, and stir in their slothful ease those upon whom the warnings of the past have been thrown away. But they stand forth—clear, stern and practical. The North and the South cannot unite upon any basis of political faith or feeling. The antagonism is ripening which will shake to pieces the feeble ties which now hold them together, and settle their future fate.—*Charleston Mercury.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

American Ratification Meeting.—The ratification meeting held by the Americans or Know Nothings last night in Independence Square, was a tremendous display of numbers. Delegations from the various wards of the city marched to the Square in procession with music and banners, and soon thronged every part of the enclosure. Three stands were erected for the accommodation of the speakers. Jacob Broom was chosen President, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents. The principal speakers were Ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee; Col. Mallory, of New York; Col. Bolling, of Virginia: General Pilcher, of Kentucky; Mr. Littlejohn, of North Carolina; Col. Stokes, of Tennessee; Mr. Robey, of Missouri; Dr. Chalmer, of New Jersey; Col. McCall, of Florida; Mr. Boteler of Virginia; Judge Stuart, of Alabama, and others.

During most of the evening the rain fell copiously, and altogether the weather was most unpropitious for the demonstration, but notwithstanding, it was a most imposing display.

MARRIED,

At Ardnave, (the residence of D. McDiarmid, Esq.) in Cumberland county, last evening, by the Rev. H. McAlister, Mr. HENRY C. ROBINSON to Miss CATHARINE E., daughter of D. McDiarmid, Esq.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The Grand Rally in New York.—The New York papers of this morning have been received here. They contain full proceedings of the American Ratification Meeting held last night in the Park at New York. It is estimated that 8000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tenn.; Gen. Bartlett, of Ky.; the Hon. Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia; Andrew J. Donaldson, of Tenn.; Judge Hopkins, of Alabama; Gen. Cunningham, of S. C.; Wm. M. Burwell, Esq., of Va.; Gen. Pilcher, of Ky.; the Hon. Mr. McCall, of Fla.; and a number of others.

The Platform of the National Council was fully endorsed.

Among the speakers at this meeting were three North Carolinians, viz: ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, of Tennessee, a native of Robeson county; John H. Haughton, Esq. of Pittsborough; and David N. Carter, Esq. of Hyde county.

DIED,

At Powellton, Richmond County, on the 13th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Col. P. M. Powell, Mrs. ELIZABETH MANLY, widow of Captain Basil Manly, of the Revolution, who lived and died in Chatham County.

Mrs. Manly was in her 88th year, and was one of the few remaining links connecting the present with the past age of our country. Possessing extraordinary talents and vigor of intellect she was an interesting chronicler of by-gone days. Born and raised on the Cape Fear, she retained a vivid recollection of the scenes and incidents of the Revolution which signalized that region of our State; and was wont to relate with spirit and accuracy, anecdotes of the distinguished men, and the stirring events, of that time.

She was in her walk through life a faithful example of unostentatious charity and kindness of heart to every body and every thing about her, and had been for half a century a pious and consistent member of the Baptist Church.—Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C. F. Line, June 20.—Str Gov Graham, with boat McRae, with freight for A M Seavy, Winbourn & Witty, Wm McClane, J N Smith, H W Black, J Worth & Son, A A McKethan, J O Ross, Morning, Coble & Co, M Q Waddill, J P Smith, R Jones, Worth & Utley, Coffin, Thornton & Co, J H Foust, Murchison, Reid & Co, Vestal & Pike, C N McAdoo, C B Mallett.

Lutterloh's Line, June 17.—Str Magnolia, with passengers, and freight for M W Jessup, R & Pearce, H McDaniel, J W Powers & Co, Foulkes & McRae, C W Androws, Col Lutterloh, R T Long, H Pope, How & Chase, D Murphy, R Gray, Beaver Creek Co, Mrs A A Brooksbanks, Searls & Adams.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, June 20—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for Stedman & Horne, M McInnis, H McDonald, B Pritchett, J H & J Martine, Cedar Falls Co, M W Jessup, T J Johnson, D & W McLaurin, Marks, Sumner & Co, J W Baker, R Gray, J L Bryant, W H Autry, N West, R Sewell, R Lochama.

ROSE HILL
FEMALE ACADEMY.
JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 5*t1A

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June 9. 8*8

ASHBOROUGH
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMIES.
JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Principal.
MRS. C. E. COLTON, Principal.
Rev. SIMEON COLTON, D. D., Superintendent.

THE Fall Session of these Institutions commences on Thursday the 5th day of July. Between the two Schools there is no direct connection: the buildings are at a distance from one another.

The rates of Tuition in the Male Academy are, $8, $10, and $15 per Session; in the Female, $6, $8, and $12; Contingencies 50 cts. Painting and ornamental needle-work, extra. Provision will be made for instruction in French, and in Music on the Piano, if the demand will justify it.

Asheboro' is in direct communication, by tri-weekly stages, with Fayetteville, Salem, Raleigh and Salisbury. It offers a pleasant and healthy residence to those who would send their children away from the sickly localities of the low country.

The Principals, in their respective Schools, are prepared to do all that could be demanded of Teachers. In instruction, they intend to be thorough; in discipline, not lenient and yet not severe. Diligence in their studies, with submission to government, will be required on the part of the Students. And the advancement of the Pupil will always be the chief end of the Teacher.

A general superintendence over the Schools is committed to Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., whose age and experience should command some degree of favor.

To our friends abroad, who intend to send their children from home to school, we promise, if you commit them to our charge, not to be false to the trust. To all who seek the *proper* education of their children, if we secure your patronage, we engage to do for them, not only as much as the most of Teachers, but as well as the best.

June 15, 1855. 10-*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS
MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,
LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

From a Letter of a Traveller to the National Intelligencer.

NIAGARA FALLS.

What shall I say of this wonder of wonders, the ever-glorious Niagara! I am aware that nothing new can be added, yet, with all my reading and picture-viewing, I confess I had but a faint conception of the reality. Simple, too, is the object—water on high ground falling to the lower; but when we extend our thoughts through those vast lakes, stretching one beyond another for hundreds of miles, with their thousand tributary streams, all so arranged in the great order of things as to be concentrated in this *one spot* for the fearful leap they all take, it is then we perceive the greatness of the spectacle and discern the beneficence of Deity in making such a display of his power for the contemplation and pleasure of man. *Power and beauty* were my first and last impressions, more indelibly stamped from the everstiring and varied elements around. Different objects we know produce different kinds of pleasure; and so was it with me at the Falls. The majestic mountains, on whose summits we had previously stood in silent contemplation, were exchanged for the silvery flowing river and its gaiety, and, however desirable each are to enjoy, yet the most thrilling effect is produced by the Falls. There is life and a joy unwritten here; there is a dashing, a leaping, and a roaring of waters unparalleled; there is a display of power which fills the mind with awe and astonishment; and the picture complete bespeaks a hand Divine which ever must command the profound adoration of man. My first view I considered the best, which was from the middle of the river, just below the falls, as we cross in a skiff; not that all others are not inviting, but because I was more pleased with an up rather than with a side or down view. Still no one can be satisfied till they are seen from all points; and this leading desire will prompt the visitor to go over to the island that divides the waters; also to the tower which overlooks the "horse-shoe;" also to the Canada side, which affords the finest view of the American side; also the Clifton House, which takes in both sides at a glance; and last, the suspension bridge, that embraces the river, falls and all. These and more he will want, and these I enjoyed, and I must say with a degree of satisfaction never before equalled. I could but exclaim, on my first view of the river, Oh, magnificent spectacle! how gorgeous and fascinating thou art!

Under these different observations several particulars presented themselves to my mind, which I may be at liberty to state. One is, I think the Falls are more interesting from the island that divides the waters, causing the American channel of the river to slightly bow round and fall nearly west, while the Canada side continues to run and fall due north. Another is, the Canada channel is worn several rods higher up the river than the American, thus forming the "horse-shoe," which is so terrific to behold; at the same time it affords a fine contrast with the American side. Another is, the beautiful green color, shaded with white, which embellishes the water on the back part of the "horse-shoe" by its depth, while the sides of the shoe are so purely white; also the uniform whiteness of the whole American side. Another is the comparative placid state of the river for nearly a mile below the falls, while at the suspension bridge, one mile below, it seems as if all the elements of the deep were let loose. Another is the singular evenness and depth of the channel of the river all the way down, being about one hundred and seventy feet, which is the distance the water falls; also the singular form the waters frequently assume on the way. And the last I mention is the beautiful appearance of the water the moment it begins to fall over, especially on the American side. This last was, to my taste, the prettiest sight of all; and I cannot make the comparison better than by instituting a beautiful piece of white figured lace, the waters so unfolding, fading, and forming anew as to constantly present a similar sight, only much richer. These constituted my principal sources of pleasure and enjoyment. For want of health I did not go under the falls for a touch of the "terrific," as many do, nor did I take a bath under the smaller one, nor had I the pleasure of standing on the celebrated "Table Rock," as visiters were wont before its fall; but, the weather and moon being favorable, I had the satisfaction of seeing a "lunar rainbow" on the evening after my arrival.

As an object the falls are surpassingly interesting, and a hundred-fold repay the visiter. A volume might be written, and every page be instructive; but nothing short of a view can convey any adequate idea or fully satisfy the wants of the mind. Several accidents have happened in times past, the places of which are readily pointed out; but these should the more forcibly caution visiters not to approach too near the edge of the falls or the banks of the river. Viewed as a whole they are indeed wonderful, and preach more eloquently and effectually than all the sermons in the world.

For a sentimental description, or rather mental expression, I designed quoting a verse by "Fanny," as beautifully true and agreeable; but having mislaid it, I substitute one by the gifted Mrs. Sigourney, written more than twenty years ago, who sublimely discoursed as follows:

> "Flow on forever in thy glorious robe
> Of terror and of beauty! God hath set
> His rainbow on thy forehead, and the
> Cloud mantled around thy feet! And
> He doth give thy voice of thunder power
> To speak of him eternally; bidding the
> Lip of man keep silence, and upon
> Thy rocky altar pour incense of
> Awe-struck praise!"

Also, one by Rev. E. S. Gannet, of Boston:

"Beautiful, beautiful Niagara! Majesty and delicacy compose thy robe of loveliness. Wonderful creation of God! Flow on in thy undecaying magnificence, and to other souls be thou the type of that infinite beauty which is 'forever, everlasting to everlasting the same!'"

Almost too Late.—The Bremen packet-ship Louise Mare left Philadelphia on Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, with a number of passengers for Germany. Nearly an hour after she had left a woman who had paid her passage and put her baggage on board the day before arrived at the dock just in time to see the vessel rounding the point, with her principal sails set and in tow of a powerful steam-tug. The poor woman was inconsolable; the little she owned in the world was on board the departed vessel, and she had but sixty-two and a half cents in money left in her possession, and this she offered to any one that would put her on board the ship. The money was readily taken by a man who promised to overtake the vessel with a row boat, though he knew that such a thing was utterly impossible, and he actually started with her in a batteau. The case was made known to Capt. Bender, of the Red Bank ferry boat Star, who kindly stopped his steamer and picked up the woman below the Navy Yard, and after a hard chase overtook the vessel and placed her on board; and as long as the vessel remained in sight the happy creature could be seen at the rail bowing her thanks to the generous captain of the steamer and all who had helped her to get on board.—*Inquirer.*

A Rich Iron Firm.—The Messrs. Baird, of the Gartshere Iron Works, England, have within five years purchased eight iron works and other estates, to the extent of about £5,000,000.

Pennsylvania.—The Pittsburg Commercial Journal and Daily Despatch, the two leading organs of the American party in Western Pennsylvania, have denounced the slavery part of the platform, recently adopted, in unequivocal style. The following, from the Journal, implies that the delegates from west Pennsylvania had instructions which they have disregarded.

"We shall wait with anxiety to see the conduct of the Representatives of the party of West Pennsylvania squared with the strong instructions submitted for their government in regard to the slavery question, and the still stronger declarations of sentiment on the same subject which have been unanimously passed by their constituents as a permanent rule of action. Nothing less, and nothing weaker, than the manifesto of the Free States, which we publish to-day, will satisfy the organization in Pennsylvania. Of that let all interested be assured."

The Dispatch says that the party in Western Pennsylvania will spit upon and repudiate any such platform, and refuse to sustain the nominees who may stand upon it. The same paper says that "the only course now for the Northern Know Nothings is to form an open organization, and to proclaim from the hill-tops a perpetual opposition to the aggressions of the slave power."

Phil. North American.

New Jersey.—The American organs in New Jersey are repudiating the platform of the majority of the National Council, as no doubt the great bulk of the party in that State will. The Newark Mercury declares that the secession of the North from the Council left the latter without character or standing,—that its platform will be whistled down the wind without the slightest consideration, and that it will be repudiated with entire unanimity throughout New Jersey. The Sussex Register thinks that now is the time to stand up for the right, and that this is the golden opportunity to recover the ground which has been lost by the North. The Jersey City Sentinel approves the action of the seceders, and is in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The Newark Advertiser, always a conservative journal, styles the platform "a kind of tame ethical treatise," in "singular contrast with the simple and unequivocal avowal" of the seceders—"a wearisome string of moral abstractions, and a rehearsal of Southern platitudes, constantly repeated time out of mind." The Advertiser tells us that New Jersey rejects the document with scorn, and regrets to see her name in any way connected with it. The Trenton State Gazette is out emphatically against the slavery plank of the platform.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

A Regiment.—A letter from St. Petersburg, in speaking of a regiment of Baschkir Tartars, four hundred horses strong, that had just arrived there from Moscow, says that the men were much less astonished at the Moscow railway, by which they were conveyed, than had been expected. They affirmed that it by no means went so fast as the breeze on the steppes, and that a good Baschkir horse could keep up with the train. The locomotive was, however pronounced to be sorcery, but the Baschkir sorcerers could do some clever things also. On their entrance into St. Petersburg an empty barrack was assigned to them. They begged, however, to be allowed to take up their quarters in the open air; if an earthquake came, the walls of the building might fall and crush them. On being required to resume their march in the morning after their bivouac in the capital they were much cast down, and eventually refused to leave, as they had been promised that when there they should see the Emperor. On this circumstance being made known to the Emperor, (ALEXANDER,) he immediately rode down to the place. Their delight at seeing their Czar knew no bounds; they laughed, they sobbed, they threw themselves on the ground, they kissed first each other, then the Emperor's boots, and then his horse; they crept in and out between the horse's legs, which they embraced from time to time, and conducted themselves entirely as children highly delighted at meeting a long absent parent. After receiving the Emperor's blessing they marched off.

Battle among Bees.—A gentleman living near Adrian relates a singular circumstance which occurred on his farm. A few days ago a new swarm came off their paternal hive and gathered around their young queen in the warm sunlit atmosphere; but instead of going to some neighboring tree or shrub and forming a hanging cluster, as has invariably been the rule with all predecessors with whom we have ever been acquainted, they settled on a hive and began a murderous attack upon the peaceful inmates. The unsuspecting workers were taken by surprise, and many of them were killed by the invaders before they became fully aroused, when the conflict became quite obstinate. The fact that most of the working bees of the hive were out gathering honey gave the new swarm all the advantage, and, though the battle lasted all day, they finally triumphed. Thousands of dead bodies were dragged to the entrance and thrown on the ground each hour.—*Toledo Republican, June* 13.

Letter from a Tennessee Postmaster.—The following letter is published in the Richmond Christian Advocate, the editor having reported the post master at Paris, Tenn., for notifying him in an offensive manner, of the paper not being taken out:

PARIS, May 25th, 1845.

To the Editor of the Richtmond advocate Sir to my very grate serprise I was requested for an explat written on the head of yor pper & sent Back from this office Sir I have written to yu twice to dicot that paper for it has not been taken out for Two years & I as an act of cindness to you sent it Back With theas on it Not worth a dam & gon besides I must say that yu have miss construed my meing & miss represeedd me to the depotmt & now I demand & explinator at yur hands Foster is gon & not worth a dam & not yur paper is a very riligious paper. Yours in haste W. C. Williams, Pm. Paris, Te. 500$ will not get foster out of dat beer.

The Department at Washington has taken preliminary steps, as stated in a letter, to the editor of the 'Advocate,' for the removal of Wm. C. Williams, 'P. M., Paris, Te.'

Heavy Damages for Slander.—In the Circuit Court for Lewis county, Kentucky, a verdict for ten thousand dollars damages was awarded, last week, in a suit of slander against William Giddings. The plaintiff was a Miss Barkley. It appeared on the trial that Giddings had paid his addresses to Miss B., and had been rejected, previous to his making the slanderous charges which the jury has so signally punished in damages.

The Virginia Sentinel objects to a re-christening of the Democratic party. It says: "If we part with our name, we will lose sight of our principles." Part with your name, then, instantly! Don't let a trifle like that stand in the way of your regeneration!

A Deserted Village.—The fashionable hotel keepers complain that there is nobody in town and that the southern travel is particularly light. What is the matter? Is the South getting disgusted with New York, or haven't the Southerners any money? What is it?—*N. Y. Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The steamer St. Louis, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 6th inst.

Scarcely had the Atlantic left Liverpool, with news of the advantage gained by the Allies over the Russians than farther intelligence in reference to their position in the Sea of Azoff, reached England, by a despatch received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lyons—dated Kertch, 31st May.

It appears that the squadron in the Sea of Azoff appeared before Gevitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and after driving the Russians from the place destroyed the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. The Allies had only one man wounded in the affair.

Since entering the Sea of Azoff, four war steamers and 240 vessels employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army have been destroyed by the Allies.

The Paris Moniteur of the 4th inst., furnishes the following despatch from Gen. Pellisier to the Minister of War:

"CRIMEA, June 1st.—We have sprung the mines in front of the flagstaff bastion. The explosion did considerable damage to the enemy's works. In the ravine of Careening Bay, in advance of our works, the engineers discovered a traverse line of 24 cubic cases filled with gunpowder, placed just beneath the sod—each case containing one-fiftieth of a killogramme of powder, covered with a fulminating apparatus, which would explode by a simple pressure of the foot."

The conferences at Vienna formally closed at the late sitting, held on the 4th inst.

A despatch from Gortschakoff, dated May 27th, states that the Allies had occupied Kertch, but had not pushed inwards. In consequence of measures he had taken, the Allies would not be able to cut off the communication of the Russian armies.

The Gazette of Frankfort publishes a despatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians were raising batteries to command the channel near Gevitchi, which connects Putrid Lake with the Sea of Azoff.

Another despatch says that General Onschakoff had arrived at Perekop with his divisions. General Groschenhiln had also arrived at Perekop with the light cavalry division. These gave Prince Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men.

Letters from Berlin to the 1st inst., state that the success of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff had made a deep impression there.

On the 23d of May, 190 cases of cholera occurred at St. Petersburg.

News from Kertch to the 3d inst, states that every thing was going on satisfactorily to the Allies. Sou Juk Kali was evacuated by the Russians on the 28th ult. They burnt the principal buildings and abandoned 60 guns and 6 mortars.

GALATZ, June 1st.

Austria.—A great fire occurred last night in the artillery and cavalry stables, close to the ammunition depot. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until 103 horses were burnt.

The cholera is said to have appeared in the Austrian army at Galicia.

Further from the Seat of War.—A letter has arrived from the French camp before Sebastopol, dated May 22d, which states that the Allies were on the eve of great events; that every thing was prepared, the last arrangements having been made in Council of War, at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier and Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omar Pacha, Brown, Della and Marmora, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons, were present. All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 men.

Death of the Bey of Tunis.—A telegraphic despatch from Cajari announces the death of the Bey of Tunis, which occurred on the night of the 1st of June. His successor and cousin, Mohammed Bey, ascended the throne without obstacle.

England.—Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th of June. In the House of Lords, the newspaper stamp act duties bill passed through a committee. In the House of Commons, the adjourned debate on the conduct and policy of the war was resumed, and after a prolonged debate, the subject was again adjourned.

Mr. Gilson, considering the Turkish territory now intact and safe, condemned a persistance in the war, which he described as of indefinite extent, and only pursued in the vain desire of military glory.

Mr. Memesworth denounced the temptations which had been presented for the conclusion of a recreant peace, and contended that the safety as well as the glory of the British empire would be perilled by any signs of cowardice or the surrender of those high principles which constitute the real bond of union amongst the scattered elements of English national grandeur!

Crops throughout Great Britain are very promising.

London Money Market.—In the London money market funds showed an unchecked buoyancy, and experienced on the 4th a further advance of one-fourth.

June 5th.—Funds are less firm, owing to the general desire to realize. Consols have declined to 91¼.

Commercial Intelligence.—LIVERPOOL, June 2d.—The cotton market closed with general steady buying prices, all kinds at the extreme range of yesterday. Sales of 20,000 bales.

June 4th.—The market closed with an upward tendency as compared with Friday's rates. Prices of all kinds ¼d dearer. Sales of 35,000 bales.

June 5th.—The market closed with some tameness. Sales of 15,000 bales.

In Breadstuffs there is no change in any article, but the market is called somewhat less firm. Of American wheat there is only 5,000 bushels in the market, held here at 13s without buyers. Flour inactive. Corn in light demand, and stocks limited. White is 1s to 1s 6d higher.

Beef and Pork steady.

THREE DAYS LATER.

HIGHLY EXCITING NEWS.

HALIFAX, June 20.

The steamer Asia has arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 9th.

The news is again of a highly exciting character. The bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the 6th, the day the St. Louis sailed, and despatches had been received from Lord Raglan dated the 8th.

The French attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Towers. The action was a very severe one, both sides displaying the greatest gallantry, and the loss of life is said to have been very large.

The great buoyancy of public feeling produced by this intelligence caused a slight rise in Consols. Nothing else of importance had occurred.

Commercial Intelligence.—LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The prices of cotton underwent a slight decline after the departure of the St. Louis, but subsequently recovered and closed steady. The business of the week amounted to 107,000 bales, mostly to speculators.

No change in Breadstuffs generally, and quotations are nominal, except corn, which has advanced 1s.

Provisions generally firm.

London Money Market.—The money market is easier. There has been another great increase of bullion in the Bank of England.

SCENES WITHIN SEBASTOPOL.

LETTER FROM A RUSSIAN THERE.

The Austrian Military Zeitung contains an interesting letter from Sebastopol, under date May 13. The following is a summary:—"In spite of all the efforts which the enemy have made, our bulwarks stand as fast as ever. Long before the bombardment began, the journals of the West informed us that our walls and forts were speedily to be put to a new proof. This made us redouble our precautions, and we bore firmly the truly murderous fire [*hollische*] which threatened all with destruction. Nevertheless, thousands were devoted to death, and it makes one shudder to see the Elborus [the steamboat] pass every two hours during the bombardment, from the south to the north, with so many wounded that she could scarcely carry them. While standing in Bastion No. 4,—the bastion which suffered most of all—I forgot the danger to which I was exposed in admiration of the cool and stoical conduct of our sailors. They fell and expired without a cry, though racked with the most fearful agonies. The southern side of our town has suffered most severely and is hardly to be recognized—500 houses have been totally destroyed, and grass is growing on their ruins. The beautiful theatre no longer exists. Though the upper districts of the town are not so much damaged yet there is not a single house to be seen which does not bear manifest traces of the bombardment. The streets are everywhere ploughed up by shot, and the pavement is totally destroyed; while at every corner stand whole pyramids of the enemy's cannon balls and exploded shells, which were daily collected before the opening of the fire. In many streets five or six such pyramids are to be seen, each of them from 8 ft. to 10 ft. high. Nevertheless, business is continued, and booths are opened for the sale of goods. Prices, however, are enormously raised, and sugar costs one silver rouble (2s.) per lb. The supply of meat is more than abundant, but bread is exceedingly scarce. The streets are filled with people, and crowds of children run to and fro, assisting at the construction of barricades and pelting each other with balls of clay.

Our life in Sebastopol is agreeable to us, for use is a second nature. The greatest activity prevails in the harbor of Ekaterin, where cannon balls, powder, fascines, sacks, and provisions are landed in astounding quantities, as they are forwarded from the northern forts. In a word, neither the thunder of the enemy's cannon, nor the siege of Sebastopol is suffered to disturb us any longer; we mourn over our adversaries, who are shedding their blood without result before our brazen walls. We read many absurd statements about the condition of the besieged; but the absurdest of all is, undoubtedly, the news that we suffer from want of supplies, and that hundreds and hundreds of us are daily cut off by death—of all which no trace is to be seen."

Selections from Punch.—Dry Leaves from the Tree of Knowledge.—Money has been called 'the sinews of war,' and for this reason: without money, how is it possible for an army to make an advance?

Few men are "driven to desperation" without having had a hand themselves in the driving.

In female phraseology, it is almost invariably a man who is "a great big stupid," and a woman who is "a great big silly."

Uneasy is the head that wears a wig in a gale of wind!

Poverty must be a woman—it is so fond of pinching a person.

"Life's a bumper," but the Teetotallers would wish to make it a bumper of nothing but cold water.

Aristocracy Defined.—On additional and more profound reflection on the subject of Aristocracy, we have arrived at the following definition of that term, which we apprehend is as near the mark as possible:

Aristocracy—A class of persons who despise the public, and are venerated by the public for that reason.

Service.—It has been remarked that certain aristocratic officers, absent upon leave from the Crimea, have notwithstanding shown a great devotion to the service. We mean—the dinner service.

Comfort from the Horse Guards.—Lord Seymour declared in the Commons that "we had patronage for three regiments in the Household Brigade, and *all* the officers for the regiments, but men only for *one*." That is, we have the fine, flashy, expensive handles for swords; but, somehow, we want two thirds of the swords themselves.

Advice to Young Legal Students.—Better far to make a pursuit of the law than allow the law to make a pursuit of you.

From the Knickerbocker for June.

BY RICHARD HAYWARDE.

"I lent my love a book one day,
She brought it back, I laid it by;
'Twas little either had to say—
She was so strange, and I so shy.

"But yet we loved indifferent things—
The sprouting buds, the birds in tune;
And TIME stood still and wreathed his wings
With rosy links from June to June.

"For her, what task to dare or do?
What peril tempt? what hardship bear?
But with her, ah! she never knew
My heart, and what was hidden there!

"And she with me, so cold and coy,
Seemed like a maid bereft of sense;
But in a crowd, all life and joy,
And full of blushful impudence.

"She married! well, a woman needs
A mate, her life and love to share—
And little cares sprang up like weeds,
And played around her elbow-chair.

"And years rolled by, but I content,
Trimmed my one lamp, and kept it bright,
Till age's touch my hair besprent
With rays and gleams of silver light.

"And then it chanced, I took the book,
Which *she* had read in days gone by,
And as I read such passion shook
My soul, I needs must curse or cry.

"For here and there her love was writ
In old, half-faded, pencil signs,
As if she yielded, bit by bit,
Her heart, in dots and under-lines.

"Ah! silvered fool! too late you look!
I know it; let me here record
This maxim, *'Lend no maid a book,*
Unless you read it afterwards.'"

Broom Corn.—This plant is a native of India, and was introduced into this country by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who found a seed in an imported whisk, and planted it; and from this small beginning arose this valuable product of industry.

A thief being caught robbing a bank, when asked what he was doing answered—"*Only taking notes.*"

The Crops.—During our progress through parts of Robeson and Richmond last week, we had an opportunity of seeing a goodly number of farms, and noting the state of the crops. The corn, though generally late, looks quite promising; but we have never seen so poor a prospect of cotton. Indeed a good deal of cotton has been ploughed up, and the ground been planted in corn. By the middle of June, cotton blooms are by no means uncommon in the Pee Dee country; but last week we did not see a single stalk large enough to bear a form.—*Argus.*

Our farmers are now cutting their wheat, and the crop is admitted to be generally better than it has been for years. It is pronounced "first rate."

Oats also will be good, having been benefited very much by the rains the latter part of May and first of June.

Corn also looks very promising.—*Salem Press.*

Planting Prospects in South Carolina.—We have been gratified with favorable accounts from all parts of the State, both of the ripening grain and the growing provision and staple crops. An unusually large breadth of wheat has been sown, and we have heard of no section of the wheat growing portions of the State which has not made more than the wants of usual consumption will demand. The corn crop of South Carolina was never more promising, and a larger number of acres have been planted this season than heretofore. The rice crop is steadily being increased in the State, with the increased consumption both at home and abroad, and the late rises in our rivers will have a most favorable effect on the growing fields. The cotton crop is also promising and, whilst there has been a decrease of the number of acres put in, we feel confident that the number of bales grown will not fall far short of an ordinary crop.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

The Cashmere Goat.—Col. Isaac Croom has handed to the Greensborough Beacon the following letter from Dr. Davis, of Columbia, (S. C.,) on the Cashmere Goat, for publication. To our planting friends, who are duly impressed with the importance of improving their stock, the letter will, no doubt, prove interesting:

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) May 25, 1855.

To Col. I. CROOM—Dear Sir: I am anxious to know your success and progress in making a herd of Goats. It takes patience and time to make a herd with our Goat, though the fourth cross of the Cashmere upon our native Goat is fully as good as the pure Cashmere.

I am well assured that this animal, from the facility in multiplying them, its incomparable use for the table and for fabrics, is now speedily to make a great revolution in the agriculture of the whole South. Most beautiful cloth is now made by our negro weavers with our ordinary plantation looms from the second cross, which you ought now to have.

I do not believe there is a native Goat in South Carolina but what is appropriated to breeding to Cashmeres, and all imported that can be. Georgia is however, going ahead of us, and Virginia coming up.

I hope to see some of your Goats at the Georgia Fair. Let me hear from you. In haste, yours most respectfully, J. B. DAVIS.

The Liquor Agitation in New England.—Much excitement prevails in Maine and Massachusetts in relation to the liquor laws of those States. The Lowell Courier states that on Monday night of last week a two-horse Boston wagon, laden with five casks of liquor, was seized in Central street by the night police, and the driver, and Mr. John Johnson, who was riding with him, were arrested and locked up in the watch-house. In the morning the liquor was taken to the city agency for storage. As it was understood that the liquor was on its way to New Hampshire, an interesting and important question is made as to the right of property *in transitu* between the States. But for Portsmouth harbor New Hampshire could import no liquor save through Maine or Massachusetts.

Prohibitory Law in Illinois.—Returns from seventy-six counties in Illinois show that the majority against the prohibitory liquor law is 9,815. Twenty-four counties are yet to hear from, and they will probably increase the majority to 12,000 or 13,000.

Murders are said to have become very frequent in Mississippi, and the clergymen are strenuously urging the more rigid enforcement of capital punishment. The frequency of murder there, however, is nothing new, for Gov. Foote once remarked, that for every two days of his term as Governor of the State, there was a murder perpetrated. Society seems to be in a disorderly state or such a prevalence of crime could not occur.

Tobacco.—Who *choose* our tobacco among the foreign nations with whom we deal, is a matter of some curiosity. The London Morning Chronicle says that tobacco is one of the *necessaries* of life in England—it is no longer a mere luxury, but enters into consumption among the masses, who are taxed severely for it. Great Britain levies a duty of £4,500,000, or three shillings sterling per pound on tobacco, making a tax of nearly 75 cents on each man, woman and child in that kingdom.

Twenty eight millions of pounds are annually consumed in Great Britain. For manufactured tobacco we find that Canada is our best customer, England the next. British American Colonies the third, Australia the fourth.

A "Gift Enterprise" swindle was developed in St. Louis a few days since. More than 9,000 tickets were sold but not a single prize was drawn—the prize numbers having been abstracted before the public drawing took place. If men would act upon the principle that these affairs are only got up by swindlers, for swindling purposes, they would save themselves from being duped and laughed at.

They have had a drought in Alabama which has started the rattlesnakes on a search for water. The whole country is reticulated by their tracks; but there is one in particular, the South Alabamian tells of, which must be the evil one himself. That paper says that his track has been seen regularly in August of each year for the last thirty-seven years crossing the Cahawba road in the direction of a swamp, which is supposed to be his regular hiding place. The track is thirteen inches across! If that editor is not accustomed to go as bare-headed as he is bare-faced he can draw on us for our hat.

Albany Kiuickerbocker.

Practical Joke of an Indian.—A trader in Michigan, being annoyed by a half-drunken Indian, threatened to burn his bottle the next time he brought it with him. A few days afterwards the Indian appeared with his pint flask, which the trader instantly seized and thrust into the stove, the Indian making a hasty retreat. A loud explosion followed, the stove, the windows, and the trader all flying in different directions. The Indian, quietly looking on observed, "Next time white man burn whiskey bottle he better see that *Dupont's* brand isn't on it."

Blanks for sale here.

The Bank of Wilmington.—[illegible] ure to state that the charter [illegible] mington has been secured. [illegible] thousand dollars to the capital [illegible] subscribed, and so soon as $50,000 [illegible] and ten days notice given as [illegible] charter, the Bank will proceed [illegible] is expected that this amount will be [illegible] a few days. It will be some time [illegible] fore the institution can commence [illegible] rations.—*Wil. Herald.*

Yadkin Navigation.—A meeting of the Yadkin Navigation Company, was held on Tuesday of last week, at Yadkinville. [illegible] Esq., was called to the Chair. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. N. Boyden, Hon. [illegible] Mitchell, and G. A. Miller, Esq. The necessary to secure the Charter was at once subscribed. We hope in a few months to see a Steam Boat on the river. Huzza for Internal Improvements.—*Salisbury Whig.*

NEW YORK, June 20.

Important News from the Plains—Fort Lawmie Captured by the Indians.—The St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst. publishes a letter dated Whitehead, Kansas, June 9th, stating that an express rider reached Great Nemaha Mission on the 8th with the news that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians. No particulars of the capture are given. The Indians had assembled at the Fort in great numbers. Messrs. Nye and McCurd of Ash Hollow, had been robbed by the Indians of 220 head of cattle, 16 horses, wagons, mules, &c., leaving them entirely destitute.

Not much like Famine.—The receipts of breadstuffs at the upper Lake ports are tremendous, and, in the face of the immense receipts of corn and the export demand but nominal, with limited distilling business, the present price of this description of grain cannot be maintained. 105,426 bushels were received at ports on the upper Lakes in one day. At Buffalo and Oswego the receipts reported on Monday reached 7,561 barrels of flour, 82,897 bushels of wheat, 180,000 bushels of corn, and 193,275 bushels of oats.

Buffalo paper.

Political Parties.—Parties in this country at present, seem to be of all sorts, names and kinds, and he must be very difficult to please who cannot find a banner under which to enroll himself. Among the present political organizations are the "American," or Know Nothing, which has just constructed a platform at Philadelphia. The "Northern and Western Americans," who secede from the above. The "Democratic Party," in favor of Pierce & Co. The "Democratic Party," opposed to Pierce & Co. The "Whig Party." The "Know Somethings," who recently assembled at Cleveland and are opposed to slavery. The 'Say Nothings,' opposed to the 'Know Nothings.' The "Abolitionists." The "Southern Party," recently started in Georgia. The "Friends of Temperance," and the "Opponents of a Prohibitory Liquor Law Bill." There are many other smaller organizations, but the above, we believe, show the front ranks of political parties, as they now stand.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A LOCOMOTIVE ELECTRO TELEGRAPH

Science in Italy, strange as it may sound, appears to be actually outstripping "progress" in all other quarters. In the matter of electro telegraphs we find that they are there even throwing the great telegraphic theatre of the United States of America in the shade. We learn from the intelligent correspondence at Genoa of the Newark Advertiser that one Chevalier Bonelli has invented, and had in [illegible] practically demonstrated, a locomotive electric telegraph. The problem was resolved, under the patronage of the Sardinian Government, on the railway between Turin and Montealieri, a distance of six miles on the afternoon of the 4th of May, when, for the first time, a locomotive running at full speed repeatedly exchanged messages with the station whence it started. The writer says:

"The questions and answers were varied and repeated during numerous trips without a single fault, and the inventor finally announced his complete success to the Minister of Public Works at Turin from a car running at the rate of a mile in two minutes.

"The ordinary wire-line is thus superseded by this demonstration of the practicability of using the common iron railway track as a conductor of electricity generated by a portable machine. But this simple and ingenious invention of Italian genius has a still more important bearing. The writer asserts that by means of it not only may running trains be instantly arrested by communications from the stations, at whatever distance; not only may the way-side stationary agents hold intercourse with them at will at any point on the route or in any stage of their progress, but the opposite trains may communicate at any moment, without regard to distance or rapidity of movement, with each other, before or behind. Thus, through communications between themselves and with the stationary agencies on the route, collisions may be effectually prevented and warnings be given of obstructions or derangements on the road."

If all this be the fact, it would seem impossible to desire anything more for the security of passengers; and we in the United States know better than any other people how to appreciate such a security. This plan of converting railways into telegraphic lines, and making the electro-magnetic machine an attachment and servant of the locomotive, opens a new and boundless prospects of usefulness for both, while it serves to indicate that no limits can be assigned to the progress of human skill and science. This Bonelli method of operating with the railway telegraph is not yet made public; but as an evidence of his substantial pretensions, it is mentioned that he has lately received the medal of the London Society of Arts and Industry for the application of electricity to Jacquard's loom, which effects a saving of at least 75 per cent. He is the Government director of the Sardinian telegraphs.

Father [illegible]wyer, a reverend gentleman in his 100th [illegible]eyed last week some four hundred [illegible] Maine to his native town in Hebr[illegible]e preached last Sunday. His text w[illegible]ell with thee?" Said he, "It is now ninety-nine years since my good father and mother brought me to the meeting-house upon this green, to give me up to God, in the ordinance of baptism. I have come back, after almost a hundred years, to administer the same ordinance to some of the children of the same church, and to inquire, "Is it well with you?"

Death from a Tick Bite.—We learned from one of our physicians the other day that a gentleman of this county died about a week ago from the bite of a tick. The same man has had, in the course of his life, his leg broken in two places, several of his ribs broken and severed from the spine, and his whole body smashed flat by the falling of heavy gin timbers upon him. All this he survived, and got well to die of a tick bite. Truly in the midst of life we are in death.

Marshal (Texas) Meridian.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1855.

Rail Road.

The Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company, and the Citizens of the Town and County, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on To-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Matters of interest to the Stockholders, and of the highest importance to all, will be laid before the meeting. A full attendance is respectfully asked for, by the President and Directors.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

4TH OF JULY.—Benj. R. Huske, Esq. will deliver the Oration in this town, and Wm. G. Broadfoot, Esq. will read the Declaration of Independence. Maj. A. M. Campbell will act as Marshal of the Day.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—On Friday evening last, before 9 o'clock, an attempt was made to burn the store of Mr. S. A. Phillips, on the south side of Hay street, near Haymount. It was discovered in time to save the building and others adjoining from damage. The incendiary made his escape. The Mayor and Watchmen, with a crowd of excited citizens, were speedily on the ground, anxious to discover the wretch.

FRUIT.—As an evidence of the abundance of fruit now growing, we have been presented by Mr. George H. Makepeace of this vicinity, with a small twig of an apple tree, three feet long and about as thick as a lady's little finger, which contains sixty-five half grown apples. We never saw any thing like it. Mr. M. says that six more were on the twig, but fell off in handling.

We are indebted to our old friend Dr. ROBINSON, for a beautiful Lemon, measuring 11½ inches in circumference, raised in his hot house in this vicinity, from which also we have occasionally received presents of Oranges, as well flavored as the best St. Augustine. His yard, too, presents at this season an attraction rare in this part of the State, large Magnolia grandiflora trees, in full bloom, their magnificent white flowers contrasting beautifully with the deep green leaves. We have never known a season in which a walk or a ride around the suburbs of our town would better repay the lover of nature in its loveliest aspect. The leaves are of a richer and purer and more luxuriant green, flowers and shrubbery abound every where, as compared with a few years ago. To none are we more indebted for the agreeable change than to Dr. Robinson, who set an example by adorning his own premises, and subsequently to Col. Lutterloh, whose Botanical Garden, located in our midst, has given those who have a taste for such things the opportunity to indulge it. It is wise to adorn one's own home, for thereby we and our children become attached to it, and are less inclined to roam in search of a new home in distant States.

THE FOREIGN NEWS is again highly interesting, the fighting at Sebastopol showing further successes of the allies; and the cotton market great sales and a rise of a farthing. The N. Y. market was "excited" by the news, but no rise took place.

MR. REID IN WILMINGTON.—Mr. Reid addressed a crowded audience in Wilmington on Friday night last. The Herald lauds and the Journal depreciates his effort.

The following statement by the Journal it is proper that we publish, as we have heretofore given a prominent place to Mr. Reid's statement which is disputed by the Journal:—

"Mr. Reid had with him the Catholic Almanac for 1855, and read from it, or stated upon its authority, certain statistics of the Roman Catholic Church—among the rest he put the Catholic population down at four millions. Now we have taken the trouble to get a copy of that same Catholic Almanac, and turning to page 289, we find under the head "Summary of Catholicity in the United States," that instead of four millions, as stated by Mr. Reid upon the authority of the Catholic Almanac, that work puts down the whole Catholic population in the United States and Territories at one million seven hundred and thirty-five thousand. Any person who doubts this, can satisfy himself by referring to the almanac in question—as can also Mr. Reid, whom we would respectfully advise to *read* the authorities he relies upon, and not rely upon K. N. tracts, which will save him from stating things so ridiculous variant from the fact."

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Wilmington Journal has a queer idea of the Supreme Court. In commenting upon the 4th article of the *Southern* Philadelphia Platform it says:

"Article IV. puts forward the doctrine that the Supreme Court is not simply the Supreme legal, but the Supreme political tribunal, and has the power and right to decide upon questions of States'-rights, arising between the Federal authority and any of the State Governments. This doctrine would totally degrade the States from the position of Sovereigns, and merge them into mere provinces, having no authority to judge of their own rights, under the Constitution, and without any power to redress their grievances. This is the most perfect flower, the most sublimated essence of New England Federalism of the John Adams era."

The U. S. Constitution says that the Supreme Court "shall have power in all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, &c.; to controversies to which the U. S. shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States," &c.

The Constitution very plainly gives the Court the power claimed for it. But suppose the Journal's notion the correct one. And how can that paper complain of the action of Massachusetts, of Iowa, and the other Northern States which nullify the fugitive slave law? *They* deny the constitutionality of that law and the power of the U. S. Courts in the matter; and through their State Courts nullify the law. *They* assume the Journal's position. Is the Journal content to stand upon their platform?

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We are requested to state, that the Rev. J. Jones Smyth, of Greensborough, will deliver the Annual Oration before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the Annual Commencement on the 8th of August next.

Our townsman, the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, in replying to an invitation to join in a celebration of the election of Mr. Wise, at Fredericksburg, says,—

"The event you propose to celebrate is no ordinary triumph of one great political party over another. It is the triumph of a great party and of sound principles over a secret order, whose *chief apostles* and *master spirits*, I fear, are abolitionists, and whose principles, as far as known, are, in my opinion, in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, and unfriendly to the Union. Many estimable and honorable men, I understand, have joined the order. Reason and calm reflection, it is hoped, will gradually persuade their withdrawal."

We are sorry to have to retort upon our respected fellow citizen his own objections. "In *our* opinion" his is (or was, for it should be spoken of in the past tense,) a great party of *unsound* principles, and even worse practices, many of whose chief apostles and master spirits are unquestionably and avowedly abolitionists, and whose principles, as illustrated by their practices, "are in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution." In proof of the latter remark, we would refer the Honorable Secretary to his own action in the discharge of Wilson, a mechanic, from his employment in the Washington Navy Yard, for the reason that he chose to exercise an undoubted right, to vote a closed ticket at the late election for Municipal officers in Washington, instead of an open ticket, as required by the resolution of the Locofoco party, but *not* required by law.

Sincere personal friends of Mr. Dobbin, at his home, regret to see *him* do an act of that kind, subjecting him to harsh denunciations all over the Union.

See the following extracts from a highly respectable Philadelphia paper; (and it is merely a sample of what is generally said:)—

CIVIL LIBERTY AS PRACTISED AND PROFESSED.

It appears from the accounts in the Washington papers that the Administration is engaged in a very small business. The heads of Departments, with, we have a right to presume, the concurrence of the President, are dismissing men from office because in the late municipal elections in that district, they had the independence to exercise their rights as voters contrary to the dictation of their superiors. It is universally known and proclaimed at Washington that the only real cause for the late dismissals of clerks and others from their situations is, that they refused to vote an open ballot in a local election in which the law allowed them to poll a closed ballot; and being on that evidence alone, suspected of having voted the "American" ticket, they were forthwith notified that their services were no longer required in their several offices.

We doubt if, in the history of the country the appointing power of the Executive was ever exercised in so despotic and atrocious a manner as it has been in the last few months, and is now being exercised by the President and his cabinet. The whole corps of Federal officials at the capital have been, it is alleged, and not denied, required, without respect to their individual principles and conviction, to surrender their freedom as voters at a city election, to the absolute dictation of the national authorities, under an express threat that non-compliance would be followed by certain and instant dismissal from office. To insure the more effectual execution of this infamous species of tyranny, tickets were prepared which could be identified at the polls, and these every clerk, and messenger, at Washington, was commanded to open and display before depositing them in the ballot boxes, so that the spies stationed around might mark and report the men who should have the courage and spirit of American freemen to exert their rights in defiance of oppression. And all this was done, too, in a community in which the local law guaranteed to every voter the privilege of secret suffrage.

Now, we ask whether any citizen of the republic, no matter what his political predilections may be can contemplate a state of facts like this, without intense disgust and indignation? Is it not, in the first place, eminently disgraceful, that the national government should stoop to interfere at all in an election held for the choice of Councilmen and Aldermen of the city of Washington, and, in the next place, are not the liberties of the people grossly outraged and entrenched upon, when the despotism of office is employed to destroy the free exercise of the elective franchise? Is a policy like this consistent with the nature of our institions? Does it not strike at the very root of their life—the sovereignty of the popular voice in all elections?

But there is something peculiarly remarkable in so petty an exhibition of partizan spirit by the men now in possession of the government. Their presses and orators, for many months past, have been making a terrible outcry against those whom they have accused of a purpose to abridge civil and religious liberty in this land. They have proclaimed themselves the special champions of the constitutional privileges and freedom of the people. How is it that they reconcile these boastful professions with their practice in turning men out of office because they presumed to vote contrary to the instruction of the President and his Secretaries of Departments? Have they a principle of tolerance for foreigners, which they will not apply in the case of the native citizen? Will they clamor against a change in the naturalization laws as a monstrous invasion of the prerogatives of the prospective immigrant from abroad, and yet deny all exercise of free suffrage to the born American? Do they believe it to be the height of proscription to make thorough acquaintance and intense instinctive loyalty to our institutions a test of suffrage and office under the government, and yet esteem it no violation of those sacred personal rights to require every natural citizen to vote for the Democratic party, under the penalty of being either excluded or removed from office?

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Senate, when full, has 62 members. 58 have been elected for the next session and 4 seats will be vacant. Of those elected 39 are or have been Locofocos, and 19 are or have been Whigs. Of the Northern Senators *fourteen* are what are called at the North *abolitionists*, in distinction (without much difference) from *freesoilers*, as most of their Senators are.

To the House of Representatives 104 members opposed to the Administration and 70 Locos have been elected from States which sent to the last Congress 116 Administration men and 58 Whigs. 60 Districts have yet to elect.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.—The Kentuckians have adopted for the Lexington Monument to Mr. Clay, a design submitted by Mr. J. R. Hamilton, a Cincinnati architect. The design is a gothic temple of circular form, with 13 sides, intended to illustrate the original 13 States. The Statue occupies the centre of the building.

GOOD NEWS.—The New York Sun, the Cuban Junto organ, concludes an article on Cuban affairs with the following announcement:

"And now (says the Sun) poor Pinto has been sacrificed, the Quitman expedition defeated, and the Cubans' plans every where frustrated. Well may the betrayed Cubans declare their hatred, and resolve to be independent, not alone of their own Government *de facto*, but of their false-hearted sympathizers at Washington, and wherever else they have found them out. * * * So strong, indeed, is the feeling produced among those who witnessed the ingratiating displays [of official courtesies extended to Com. McCauley at Havana] that they will not now talk of annexation as a possible thing."

A very good resolve for us and for them. We hope they will stick to it.

By the way, Secretary Davis has been making an Administration speech to his Mississippi constituents at Vicksburg, in which he declares that the acquisition of Cuba was a darling object of the President, and that but for the refusal of Congress to grant him even a vote of confidence, Cuban annexation and a war with Spain would have been ere this matters of history.

The President's message on the Black Warrior outrage, says Mr. Davis, was a stronger war message than that which Mr. Madison sent to Congress in 1812 and upon which war was declared. The last Congress however paid no attention to Mr. Pierce's warlike notions. Very wisely we think. Very outrageously according to Mr. Davis's views.

NORTHERN POLITICAL MORALS.—The New York Express, one of the leading Know Nothing organs, (its editor is one of the chief members of the order in New York,) announced before the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention that the resolutions on slavery would be repudiated throughout the entire North. The voting on the platform, and the bolting of most of the Northern members, fully confirmed the statement. The Express however is anxious that the unity of the order should be restored, and urges upon the North to come back, in the following style:

"The first inquiry to make is,—*Does any body require of them any sacrifice of principle?* We believe not. *Platforms bind no body not even the makers of them*,—and hence, there is a folly in making them."

We know not what others may think of such declarations, but we call that the worst kind of Locofocoism. It is one of the worst of the sins laid at the door of the present administration, that, elected upon a Union platform, it has disregarded its pledges and distributed its patronage most lavishly upon Disunionists and abolitionists.

If such are the morals which govern the political action of our Northern brethren, (and the Express is among the best of them,) the sooner we cut loose from political association the better. If those who remain with us, as the Express does, do so with the avowed opinion that the mutual pledges are of no sort of force after the victory is gained and the spoils won, *we* think that those who boldly separated from us and openly avowed their hostility to us, are better friends—certainly much more honest men.

The extracts which we make from the Philadelphia North American show that the Know Nothings of New Jersey and Pennsylvania utterly repudiate the platform of the late Convention. The Delegates from these States, it will be remembered, did not secede along with the 57 from the other free States, and it was therefore supposed that there was some remains of conservatism among them, on which a slight hope of Nationality might be founded. But the people in those States are like the others. They are ultra in their hostility to the South. We have nothing to hope from them. The separation is complete.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.—The Charleston Courier sums up the progress of operations on this gigantic work, by which we learn that it will be completed by the close of the year 1856, so that a locomotive will be able to run through the whole distance of 750 miles, without shift or change. The communication will be opened from Charleston to Tuscumbia, Ala. 600 miles, in time for the transportation of the growing crop of cotton.

The western end of this grand chain of works, from Memphis to Chattanooga, 273 miles, will cost only $15,228 per mile, without equipment, or $17,228 fully equipped. Making the whole cost, equipped, $4,940,263 27. One of the cheapest roads in the country, though laid with T rail, 60 lbs. to the lineal yard.

WHAT A SERMON is preached by the following brief paragraph! It must be within every observing man's experience (certainly it has often been within ours,) that some casual circumstance has brought him in intimate association with one from whom he had stood aloof,—"an imaginary monster,"—whom he found to be his brother man, possessed, it is true, of like passions with himself, but endowed also with full as much of the better impulses of his own nature.

Imaginary Monsters.—In order to grow wiser, perhaps we could hardly do better than recur to the little parable, spoken sometime since, on the borders of Wales, by an itinerant preacher of the Evangelical Alliance: 'I was going towards the hills,' he said earnestly, 'one misty morning. I saw something moving on the mountain side, so strange looking that I took it for a *monster*. When I came nearer to it I found it was a *man*. When I came nearer still I found he was my *brother*.'—*Westminster Review.*

WHAT A CHANGE!—A letter from Washington says that President Pierce will not have a personal or political friend from his own State in the next Congress.

Horace Greely, Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, has spent two days in jail in Paris, at the suit of a man who had a statue broken in the N. Y. Crystal Palace, and sued Greely, one of the Directors of the Palace company, for the damage. The suit was dismissed.

Beef and other fresh meats have fallen materially in New York. Cattle have been brought there even from Texas. The price of beeves is from 8 to 11 cents per lb.

BALTIMORE K. N's.—The Know Nothings of Baltimore held a great mass meeting in that city on Wednesday night. Many speeches were made and the platform adopted by the Southern section of the party at Philadelphia was ratified with much enthusiasm.

Speeches were made by Rayner of North Carolina, Brown of Philadelphia, Boteler, Albert Pike and others, from the various stands. Mr. Pike made a telling and popular speech. He advocated the great duty of cultivating a hearty national spirit. He believed, and so did the great body of the American people, that those who were citizens were better republicans, and better qualified to administer the affairs of government, than those born in other lands. This might be called prejudice, but if so it was the palladium of our liberty. The vital essence of the American sentiment was found upon the monuments of the Revolution, and was nurtured by the wise precepts and admonitions of the fathers of the Republic. It was one of those instincts of nationality which God had implanted in the human heart, in the mysteries of which, the masses needed no instruction.

Mr. Pike next spoke of the rise of the party in Arkansas, which was first heard of there in November last, and now had a majority of 10,000. As it was in Arkansas, so it was everywhere in the West. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, and dispersed in good order, every one apparently well pleased with the demonstration.

EASTON, PA., June 22.

Great American Ratification Meeting.—The American meeting held here last night was the largest political gathering ever held in the place. Dr. Samuel Sanot presided. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia platform, acknowledging it as a political creed which they would stand by, and battle for the interest of the country and for political liberty in opposition to all tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical. The resolutions deprecate the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a breach of the sacred compact between the North and the South, and declare that the 12th section of the platform does not endorse the Missouri outrage as has been alleged, but that it refers the question of slavery to proper legislation. E. J. Morris, Mayor Conrad, and Henry Smith, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

American Meeting in Washington.—A large and enthusiastic American meeting was held at City Hall to night. Joseph H. Bradley presided and there was quite a display of flags, transparencies, pyrotechnics, bonfires, &c. A band of music was in attendance, and many ladies were present.

Resolutions were adopted ratifying and adopting the Philadelphia platform, after which Jacob Broom, Kenneth Rayner, Messrs. Bruce, Bolling and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Broom's allusion to the purity of Millard Fillmore was enthusiastically applauded.

The Milledgeville Recorder publishes a letter from Charles J. Jenkins, an influential Whig politician of Georgia, taking decided grounds against the Know Nothing organization, and declining to be a candidate for Governor. He advocates the Columbus movement for the organization of a Southern Sectional party.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, in the course of his remarks at Monument Square on Wednesday night, stated that the gentleman who reported the platform in the Democratic Convention held in this city in 1848, is the same gentleman who reported the American Platform in the National Council at Philadelphia, viz. Judge Cone, of Ga. *Balt. Clipper.*

E. W. Moise, late U. S. District Attorney in New Orleans, the author of some very spicy letters to President Pierce, Caleb Cushing, and other officials, has been nominated for Attorney General of Louisiana by the Democratic State Convention.

This fact, with the tone of the press there, goes far to prove that the Democracy of Louisiana are united on the basis of opposition to the Administration.

The members of the Pierce Cabinet are descending to the small business of proscribing Watchmen and Messengers. Mr. Guthrie last week removed a Watchman in the Treasury Department. The Organ publishes the following:

ANOTHER "AMERICAN" HEAD OFF!

Read the following laconic but very effective epistle, to wit—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 19, 1855.

Sir—Your services as messenger in the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography are hereby dispensed with from this date.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. DOBBIN.

Mr. A. H. GATTON,
Washington, D. C.

TEXAS LIFE.—Galveston papers do not give a pleasant picture of life in Texas just now. They say that Grasshoppers in countless millions were sweeping over the fields in the Guadalape and San Antonio valleys. They are followed up by immense flocks of a peculiar kind of bird which feeds upon them.

Grasshoppers are not the only pests out there. The same papers state that at a recent sitting of the Grand Jury of Travis county over *two hundred* bills of indictment were found against citizens of the State for forging land certificates and warrants!

Cotton Prospects and Prices.—The New Orleans Picayune has the following remarks upon these interesting topics:

Very contrary opinions prevail as to the probable course of the market at the opening of the next season. The question of supply being the first starting point on consideration, will naturally command an unusual share of attention, and will be watched with more than ordinary solicitude, since the experience of the last few years clearly denotes that consumption is steadily encroaching on the growth. The crop prospect thus far is good, and we have the decided advantage of being from two to three weeks ahead of last season. This is so much gained, but we have yet to go through the most critical period in the ripening, and the far more important stage of the gathering, so that any surmise now as to the yield would be indiscreet and futile. The fall makes the crop, and on that the whole question hinges. If it be true that Nature very rarely fails to distribute its average proportion of drought and moisture, we have yet in store a considerable reserve of rain which may come down at a most inopportune moment. But on this it is needless to speculate. Whatever may be the state of the plant, the first receipts will command very high prices, but any tendeney to pay extravagant rates will be checked by the recollection that the balance of the old crop has yet to be accounted for, and that under favorable navigation, our receipts up to the 1st of January may be 200,000 bales in excess of last year.

DEBT.—The governments of Europe are plunging deeper and deeper in debt. France has already made two immense loans since the war began, and now another is spoken of, as well as one of 200,000,000 of reals by Spain, equal to $25,000,000.

The report of the capture of Fort Laramie by Indians, is contradicted by the War Department, whose letters show that it cannot be true.

Two drunken men were run over by the Harlem cars in New York city on Saturday evening and killed. Their names were John McNally and John McMullen. They got off from the track when they saw the cars approaching, but were too drunk to keep off.

Wheat Harvest.—A letter from Nashville, Tennessee, in the Louisville Times, says the wheat from the Kentucky line to that place has been harvested, and the yield is unparalleled; the same number of acres reaped double that of any former year. All saved without the slightest blemish.

How to Cook Potatoes.—Potatoes at this season are very poor eating, unless rightly cooked, and not one in a hundred knows how to do that. Treated as in the fall and winter, they come upon the table watery, solid, and every way disagreeable. A Vermont woman, who has surprised us by making old potatoes as good as new, dry, mealy, and fresh, has disclosed to us the process she puts them through to effect so desirable a result. The potatoes are pared and put to soak in cold water from four to six hours; then dropped into water which is already boiling—an essential point; and a little salt added to water improves them. Take them from the fire the moment they are done; pour off all the water and let them stand uncovered in the kettle over the fire till the water evaporates from the surface, and they are ready for the table. The result will astonish those who try it for the first time, and they will never return to the old method of boiling them with the skins on.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Greatest Organ in the World.—The Organ of speech in Woman; an organ too without a Stop!—*Punch.*

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Martin McQueen, Mr. ROBERT L. MUNROE of Robeson, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Alexander Martin, Esq.

DIED,

In this county, on Thursday last, after a protracted illness, Miss MARY ISABELLA EVANS, daughter of Jonathan Evans, Esq., aged 19 years. A life of gentleness and purity has been closed by a death full of faith and hope.

In this vicinity on the 21st inst., Mr DANIEL SUTHERLAND, at an advanced age.

Departed this life at Spring Vale, in Sampson Co., on the 16th inst., at the residence of her son, Jesse P. Smith, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of the late David Smith, of Fayetteville, aged about 70 years.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 9th inst., ARCHIBALD POE, son of R. S. and July A. McDonald, aged 1 year 9 months and 2 days.

In Richmond county, on the 15th inst., RICHMOND TERRY, aged 44 years.

In Richmond county, on the 4th inst, near Pleasant Hill Church, Mr. JOHN D. BOUNDS, aged 24 years.

In Anson county, on the 15th inst., Miss MARTHA L. TILLMAN, aged 26 years and 15 days.

At the residence of her husband, in Robeson county, on the 14th inst., SALLIE, wife of Angus McDonald, leaving a husband and two lovely children to mourn her loss.

In Greensborough, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARY D. McLEAN, wife of David McLean, aged 36 years.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday last, Mrs. ELIZA JANE, wife of Mr. James W. Chadwick, leaving an affectionate husband and eight small children to lament their irreparable loss. Also, Mr. BARTLETT UPCHURCH, a worthy citizen and an honest man. Also, NELLY, youngest daughter of Mr. Wesley Whitaker, Jr.

In Charlotte on the 16th instant, JOHN IRWIN, son of James W. Osborne, Esq., aged 7 years and 5 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 25.

BACON—	10½ a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	28 a 29
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	a 11	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	10½a10¾	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	10 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	10 50 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	10 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	10 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 35 a 1 40	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts fair, very little change in price.

Cotton—No change worthy of notice. We therefore make no change in former quotations.

Flour—We reduce our quotations ¼ on all grades.

Corn—Some little variation in price.

Peas—We reduce our quotations.

Turpentine—Spirits 32.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 35, hard 1 40. Spirits 36. Rosin 1 30. Tar 2 20. Spirit bbls. 1 75.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¾ to 12½, a decline of ½ to ¾. Corn 1 15 to 1 30. Flour $10 to 10 50.

At New York, cotton has fallen, from the highest point, 1 cent. Buyers do not offer over 11½ for middling uplands. It is difficult to decide whether this is a temporary or permanent decline. Southern Flour dull and irregular, at $10 to $12. Corn $1 to 1 14. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 41. Rosin 1 85.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,588,722 bales, against 2,764,431 last year. Decrease 175,709.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, June 23.—Str Fanny with passengers, and boat Myrover in tow, with freight for W N Tillinghast, M W McNair & Son, J H & J Martine, R Allen, W & Overbaugh, J M Jernigan, Ray & Pearce, H L Myrover, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, T J Johnson, P Taylor, Cook & Johnson, C T Haigh & Sons.

Banks' Line, June 23.—Str Brothers, with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh's Line. June 25, Str. Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for J H & J Martine, M W Jessup, J H Roberts & Co, J W Powers & Co, Beaver Creek Co, T J Johnson, Cedar Falls Co, E J Hale & Son

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—Schr. Myrover from New York. 21—Schr. R W Brown from New York.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE 23d Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY 3d JULY, with its usual number of efficient teachers.

By order of the Proprietors,
HENRY ELLIOT,
M. McKAY,
N. McKAY,
Executive Committee.

Summerville, June 18. 12*-4t

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a house for the reception of visiters at this popular watering place on the first day of July next. These Springs are located in Robeson, N. C. The waters are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, &c. H. McNEILL.

June 16. 12-*4t

A. J. O'HANLON has on hand for sale,

600 Bushels Corn,
25 Hhds. Molasses,
20 Bbls. N. O. Molasses,
500 Sacks Salt.

June 23. 12-4t

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

STOLEN,

ON the night of the 23d inst., from the Stable of Mrs. J. W. Evans, on Haymount, a stout BAY HORSE. He was without shoes, had a blaze or star in his forehead, one hind foot white, with a scar or knot on the front of the pastern; black mane and tail,—tail thin. He was rather low in flesh and inclined to be raw-boned.

When last heard from he was seen on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, about 30 miles from Fayetteville, at 10 or 11 o'clock on the 24th inst., ridden by a negro boy, supposed to be MARCH, a runaway slave of Ezra M. Davis of Marion, S. C., for whom a reward of $25 is offered. When last seen here he wore a black fur cap, a greenish checked sack coat. He is a black boy, about 17 years old.

Any information which will lead to the recovery of the horse will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. J. E. BRYAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1855. 12tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

BELL SMITH ABROAD; Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by Maria Maxwell; Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop; My Brother's Keeper, by A. B. Warner; Simms' Southward Ho; Trench's Past and Present; Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes; Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church; Vanity Fair, and Pendennis, by Thackeray; Albums; School Books, &c., &c.

Indelible Ink; and Banker's Wallets, assorted.

June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ON the second Thursday (the 9th) of August next, at the Village of Summerville, Harnett county, on a credit of nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, will be sold, the LOTS OF LAND, constituting the Town of "Toomer," the county site of said county of Harnett.

JOSEPH T. REARDON,
A. S. McNEILL,
C. H. COFIELD,
NEILL McKAY,
A. D. McLEAN,
} Comm'rs.

June 25, 1855. 12-ts

Carolinian and Argus, Wilmington Journal, Commercial, and Herald, Raleigh Standard, Register, and Spirit of the Age, will please publish until day of sale, and forward bills to Jno. L. Bethea, County Trustee.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 17th inst., a dark bay Horse, black mane and tail, and a sorrel place on his left shoulder that has been rubbed by the collar, left hind leg white, his fore-top cut off, and shod on his front feet. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

F. M. WILKINSON.

Lumberton, June 18. 12-1t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, Marion, S. C., on 29th of April last, his boy March, aged 17, well made, short, and thick set, with black complexion, a large mouth, and very thick under lip. I will give $25 on delivery to me, or if lodged in jail so that I may get him. He is supposed to be about Lumberton or Fayetteville. EZRA M. DAVIS.

June 15. 12-2t*pd

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS, but has since he left called himself JOE SMITH, at other times *James Morris*. He had on when he left, a brown Cloth Coat with a velvet collar; is of brown complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. Said boy was purchased by me from T. H. Williams, on the 1st December last. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon.

The above Reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with said Boy, as the Law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

Address the subscriber at Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C. H. BONHAM,
per B. W. Smith.

June 21. 12-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

Archibald McMillian and others, vs. Archibald J. Currie, Administrator, and Margaret Kelly, Administratrix of the Estate of Angus Kelly, deceased.

Petition to account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Kelly, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or said petition will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1855, and of American Independence the 79th year.

S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 16th June, 1855. 12*6

St. Mary's School,

Raleigh, N. C.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE 26th Term of this School will open July 14th, and continue Five months.

For the admission of new pupils, immediate application should be made to the Rector.

June 18. 11-3t

Cash paid for LAND WARRANTS.

B. R. BUSKE.

June 21, 1855. 11-4w

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of "The BANK OF CLARENDON at Fayetteville", will meet on MONDAY, 24th of JULY next, at 11 o'clock, in the tenement in the Fayetteville Hotel, formerly occupied by the Bank of Fayetteville, for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers, according to the Charter.

JOHN W. SANDFORD,
HENRY LILLY,
JOHN ECCLES,
JAMES G. COOK,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
JAMES BANKS,
WM. McLAURIN,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,
B. W. ROBINSON,
Commissioners.

June 21, 1855. 11-tm

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the last *Thursday* (the 26th day) of July. It is very desirable that all pupils be present at the opening of the Session, as the classes are then formed and new studies commenced.

Catalogues will be sent to all persons desiring information in reference to Charges, Course of Study, &c.

T. M. JONES, President.

May 31, 1855. 7-8t

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

Preferred Stock, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Subscriber is authorized to open Books and receive subscriptions for Preferred Stock in said Company, and all persons who hold claims against the Company can substitute for them 7 per cent. Preferred Stock.

All those who are indebted to the Company by subscription or otherwise, are notified, that suit will be brought on all delinquents after the 15th of August next. By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treas.

Pittsboro', June 1, 1855. 8-t15A

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."

Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.

Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.

Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.

The American Debater.

Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 26.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale 90 acres of land on the Cape Fear River, 12 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad, upon which there is a good Dwelling, a Store House, and all necessary out-houses,—an excellent stand for a Store and Turpentine Distillery, formerly the property of N. K. McDuffie.

One other tract joining the above, containing 400 acres can be purchased if desired. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Also, one other tract containing 200 or 300 Acres of the best Cape Fear Bottom Land, of which there is 15 Acres in the finest state of cultivation.

W. J. CLEMENTS.

June 11, 1855. 8-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

Spring Term, 1855.

AT the Spring Term of the Superior Court, held for the County of Cumberland, His Honor John L. Bailey, Judge, presiding, appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the SECOND MONDAY in AUGUST next, 1855, in order to dispose of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket. All suitors and witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

June 9. 8-tC

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. BENBOW begs to remind those who are in need of, and intend securing his professional services, that he will leave this place on the first of July, to be absent three months.

May 26, 1855. 5-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1283, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 80-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 80
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 12 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same. JAMES E. METTS.

May 23, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

Harman's Hotel,

(Late Washington and Lafayette,)

WAS this day opened by the Subscriber, formerly proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel, and is now ready for the accommodation of travelers. JNO. HARMAN.

Wilmington, June 1. 8-4w

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of *FASHIONABLE GOODS* in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14. 92-tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are just opening a NEW STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Which they offer on the best terms for CASH or on time to punctual Customers.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

HARRIS & RANDLE.

Centre, Stanly Co., April 12, 1855. 92-3m

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners

of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W, Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.

They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.

April 4. 89-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOTEL (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

SPACIOUS STABLES attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

POWERS & CO.

April 5, 1855. 89-3m

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-6m

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 26. 86-tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,*

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.

WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

Consisting of EVERY VARIETY of **Ladies' Dress Goods.**

A few very handsome Flounced Berage and Organdie Dresses, (entirely new style;) Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles; a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES; Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes; Muslin and Cambric Flouncings; Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves, (good quality;) Sewing Silk Mitts; Plain and Embroidered White Crape Shawls; Marseilles, Grass and Corded Skirts; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cotton; Embroidering Braids and Silks; Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles,) &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Italian Cloths; Drap D'ete; White and Fancy Marseilles, and Silk Vestings. A large stock of MEN and BOY'S Clothing, WARRANTED WELL MADE. Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas, Parasols; Paper Hangings; Window Curtains; Screen Paper, &c., &c.

This above Stock embraces a very general assortment of everything in the dry goods line, and were selected with great care. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the LOWEST market prices. J. A. PEMBERTON.

April 2, 1855. 88-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the patties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83-tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 63tf

FOR SALE.

2.000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1855. 81-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

COUNCIL, RAY & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome stock of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** consisting in part of plain and fig'd Berages; Tissues; figured and crape Challies; plain and printed Lawns, Swiss and Jaconets; Brilliantes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; Illusion; Tarletans; Muslin and Cambric Edging, Inserting and Flouncing; French worked Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; Kid Gloves; Sewing Silk Mitts; Col'd and black Lace Veils; Plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; Grass and corded Skirts; Mantillas; Fr. working Cotton; Horn, Shell, and Rubber, Side, Puff, and Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes; Port Monaies; Crotchet Needles; Reticules; Fans, &c.

For Gentlemen.

A very Large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING: Cloths; Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres; Drab D'Ete; Plain and Fig'd Italian Cloths; Linen Drills; Cravats; Hats; Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, 4 Doors East of the Market, North side Person Street. JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1855. 92-tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE. (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 21, 1854. 1-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brillionteens,
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arnin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 85-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

TO SELL.

A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON, complete.
Also, a fine family Harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 7, 1855. 81-

BANK STOCK.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTON to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 2d day of April, 1855, at the office of James Banks, in the Town of Fayetteville, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

J. D. WILLIAMS,
WM. McLAURIN,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JAMES BANKS,
} Comr's.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1855. 87tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th of August, (being the week of Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court,) about 30 Acres of Land, being the balance of the Land known as the Watson Land, joining Col. A. S. McNeill and others. The above land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

By order of the Court of Equity.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

May 28, 1855. 6*5t

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (near Mt. Olive Post Office, N. C.,) a few weeks ago, a bound boy named ISAAC SIMMONS or STOCKS. He is passing as free, but has no free papers, and is only 19 years of age. Said boy is stout built, yellow complexion, a grey eye, dull look, broad features, and an unmistakeable scar on his upper lip from a cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.

BENJ. OLIVER.

May 29. 5-*tf

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forwarned not to trade for a note given by me, to Iredell Godwin, for the sum of $300, as I will not pay it. D. E. GRANTHAM.

Draughon's Cross Roads, Sampson, June 6, 1855. } 8*3tpd

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, }
R. A. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 23d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 10-tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 5th of July, under the faithful labors of Rev. W. S. Wallace. We would say, that the School that is just ended was very interesting indeed, the number of Students is expected to be considerably increased: the capabilities of the Teacher would warrant any one a trial. Board can be procured at Stewart's Hall JOSEPH THOMPSON, Pres't.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

June 15. 10-tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation, with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

June 5. 7-1sw*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice and Sale.

THE Subscriber having at June Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Estate of the late William T. Smith, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery: and those indebted to the Estate will please make payment.

JOHN C. SMITH.
Adm'r, with Will annexed

ON SATURDAY, the 7th July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of Six Months, at the late residence of Wm. T. Smith, about

500 *Bushels CORN, BACON, FODDER, PEAS, SHEEP, HORSES, MULES, &c.*

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved security.

June 5, 1855. 7-1sw*ts

$50 REWARD.

THE subscriber lost, at or near his store, Springfield, N. C., on 29th May last, a small Pocket Book, containing a considerable sum of money and sundry receipts. Any person finding or having found the same, on delivery of it to me with its contents will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, June 8. 8-3t*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Samuel Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Fiea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

June 9, 1855. 8*6

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given. All who do not pay by the 1st of July will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer. W. D. TYSON.

Deep River, June 7, 1855. 8*3tpd

EQUITY LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of D. McMillan and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door on the 16th day of July next, 25 acres of land, known as the residence of the late Isabella McNeill, deceased. Also, 25 acres adjoining the above. The said lands adjoin the lands of T. J. Bulla, Randall McMillan, Arch'd McLean and others and will be sold upon a credit of six months—bond and security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 6. 7-sw1t*4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GRANTHAM & NEIGHBORS was Dissolved on the 7th May 1855, by mutual consent.

D. E. GRANTHAM
J. S. NEIGHBORS.

Draughon's Cross Roads, Sampson, June 6, 1855. } 8*3tpd

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY V[illegible] of a Deed of Trust executed by Rob't B. [illegible] the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Auction,